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THEY CAN COME

Chinese Side Wins in the Habeas Corpus Hearing.

DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE

Review of the Law and the Argu-
ments—U. S. Statutes and the
Joint Resolution.

The petition of Aloa, Kow Sing and
others to the Supreme Court, upon
which the writ of habeas corpus was
granted, alleges that they were illegally
imprisoned by F. B. McStocker and
others, on the alleged ground that un-
der the laws now in force in the United
States, they cannot be permitted to
land and reside in the country.

The return made to this writ was
that the petitioners have not complied
with the provisions of the treaty ex-
isting between China and the United
States, and that they have not com-
plied with the laws of the United
States relating to the immigration of
Chinese into the country.

The reply to the return was the treaty
mentioned, and that the laws of the
United States were not applicable, and
that the laws of the Republic of Ha-
waii only governed the status of the
parties, and that under these laws, the
petitioners were entitled to land.

Following is the opinion of Chief
Justice Judd on questions presented:

This case presents questions of great
difficulty, and I am fully impressed
with the responsibility devolving upon
me in deciding them. I had no pre-
cedents to refer to, and I doubt wheth-
er any conditions exactly similar to
those surrounding this case have ex-
isted anywhere. Up to the 7th day of
July, 1898, the Government of the Ha-
waiian Islands was an independent Repu-
blic. At that date (the Congress of the
United States having passed the
Joint Resolution of Annexation on the
6th of July), it became law by the ap-
proval of the President of the United
States. One of its clauses reads:

"There shall be no further immigra-
tion of Chinese into the Hawaiian Is-
lands, except upon such conditions as
are now or may hereafter be allowed
by the laws of the United States; and
no Chinese, by reason of anything
herein contained, shall be allowed to
enter the United States from the Ha-
waiian Islands."

By another clause of the same resolu-
tion it is provided that "Until Con-
gress shall provide for the government
of such Islands all the civil, judicial
and military powers exercised by the
officers of the existing government in
said Islands, shall be vested in such
person or persons, and shall be exer-
cised in such manner as the President
of the United States shall direct; and
the President shall have power to re-
move said officers and fill the vacancies
so occasioned."

And by proclamation by the Presi-
dent of the United States made on the
12th of August, 1898, the existing offi-
cers of the Republic of Hawaii were
continued in office. It is contended by
the respondent in this case, that the
clause in the resolution forbidding the
further immigration of Chinese into
this country, is now a part of the
fundamental laws of these Islands. And
that thereafter no Chinese can be ad-
mitted into this country except as in
accordance with the laws of the United
States. The petitioners show bona fide
permits to enter these Islands issued to
them prior to the 7th day of July, 1898,
in accordance with the various statutes
of Hawaii, enacted before the passage
of the Joint Resolution of Annexation,
and while it was an independent sov-
ereignty. These petitioners are now stop-
ped on the threshold of this country
because they do not possess the qualifi-
cations required by the laws of the
United States to enter its domain.

Since, by the following clause of the
Joint Resolution, "The municipal legisla-
tion of the Hawaiian Islands, not en-
acted for the fulfillment of the treaties
so extinguished, shall remain in force
until the Congress of the United States
shall otherwise determine, excepting
such legislation as is inconsistent with
this Joint Resolution."

I feel constrained to hold that the
clause of the resolution forbidding fur-
ther Chinese immigration has virtually
repealed the Hawaiian statutes
which allowed a restricted Chinese im-
migration and authorized the issue of
permits to Chinese who have complied
with certain requirements, to enter this
country, being inconsistent therewith.
There permits are of various classes
and those presented in this case are,
first, permits to Chinese to reenter this
country, the applicants having been
prior residents thereof, and secondly,
Chinese who are allowed a limited resi-
dence in this country under certain re-
strictions.

The crucial question in this case is
whether Congress intended in the reso-

lution that the clause forbidding fur-
ther Chinese immigration should have
a retrospective operation and render
invalid these permits. Before discuss-
ing this question, it becomes necessary
to say that up to this date, so far as
we know, the report of the Commis-
sioners appointed under the resolution
to recommend to Congress such legisla-
tion concerning these Islands as they
shall deem necessary and proper, has
not been presented to Congress, nor
has any act been passed by Congress
providing for the government of the
newly-acquired territory, and more
especially, no legislation in order to
carry into effect the existing laws of
the United States respecting Chinese
immigration has been enacted.

Hawaiian laws as to the character of
the Chinese immigrants allowed to en-
ter this country are totally at variance
with those of the United States. The
United States allow immigrants of the
mercantile class upon certain condi-
tions, and exclude laborers, except upon
certain conditions. By Hawaiian
laws, merchants are forbidden to enter
this country for the first time, while
laborers are not only allowed to emi-
grate to this country for limited resi-
dence, but they are greatly desired by
some for agricultural labor.

I have no difficulty in holding that
Hawaiian authorities have no power
now to do any act which, by granting
of new permits will allow future im-
migration of Chinese to this country,
since my view is that Hawaiian statu-
tes on the subject are ipso facto re-
pealed by the passage of the Joint Reso-
lution.

Whether the United States laws can
be enforced in this country without
further legislation of Congress is a very
different question. A strong argument
is made that there are no officers con-
stituted by law in this country to ex-
ecute the United States statutes. We
are not a conquered country, and there-
fore not subject to such orders and de-
crees as might be made by the con-
quering power. We have been absorbed
by the United States by agreement,
and for the convenience of Congress
and until it has had sufficient time to
provide for our government, our exist-
ing laws remain in full force, unless
they are inconsistent with the resolu-
tion.

But it is contended by counsel for
petitioners that if it be considered for
the sake of argument that the United
States statutes regulating Chinese im-
migration are in force in this country
and that Hawaiian customs officials are
authorized to execute those laws, nev-
ertheless the clause of the resolution
forbidding Chinese immigration into
this country was not intended to apply
to cases of individuals (Chinese) who
have arrived at the port of Honolulu
and are seeking to obtain admission
into this country by virtue of the per-
missions given them by the statutes of
Hawaii, granted prior to the transfer of
sovereignty of this country to the United
States. The injustice and oppression
which would be visited upon these
petitioners by being refused to land,
when they came to this country rely-
ing in good faith upon the permission
granted, is apparent to everyone.

I am averse to hold that the Congress
of the United States deliberately in-
tended to inflict this injury.

Before proceeding with the discus-
sion of this question whether the resolu-
tion has a retrospective effect, I wish
to refer again to the anomalous posi-
tion in which I am placed. By the
Constitution of Hawaii it is provided
that "retrospective laws shall never be
enacted." There is no such prohibi-
tion of the United States, but
considering that this case should be
decided as a court of the United States
would, in my opinion, decide it. I fol-
low the rule of construction adopted in
the United States, that a statute should
have a prospective operation unless its
terms show clearly a legislative inten-
tion that it should operate retrospec-
tively. The rule is stated in 23 Ency.
of Am. & Eng. Law, p. 448, as follows:

"It may be laid down as a fundamen-
tal rule in construing statutes so worded
as to admit of a construction which
would render them retrospective as
well as prospective, that a prospective
operation only is to be given, unless a
legislative intent to the contrary is de-
clared, or necessarily implied from the
circumstances of the language used."

In Sutherland on Statutory Construc-
tion, Sec. 463, the author says:

"As retrospective laws are generally
unjust and in many cases oppressive,
they are not looked upon with favor.
Statutes not remedial will therefore not
be construed to operate retrospectively,
even when they are not obnoxious to
any constitutional objection, unless the
intent that they shall do so is plainly
expressed or made to appear. Where
the intention as to being retrospective
is doubtful the statute will be construed
as prospective only."

The clause of the resolution under
discussion is not "remedial" or "de-
claratory."

Section 448: "A statute should not
receive such construction as to make it
imply existing rights, create new obli-
gations, impose new duties in respect
of past transactions, unless such plain-
ly appear to be the intention of the leg-
islature. In the absence of such plain
expression of design, it should be con-
strued as prospective only, although its
words are broad enough in their literal
extent to comprehend existing cases."

Cooler "Constitutional Limitations,"
p. 455: "There is no doubt of the right
of the legislature to pass statutes which
reach back to and change or modify the
effect of prior transactions, provided

retrospective laws are not forbidden,
so much by the state constitution, and
provided further that no other ob-
jection exists to them than their retro-
spective character. Nevertheless, legisla-
tion of this character is exceedingly
liable to abuse; and it is a sound
rule of construction that a statute
should have a prospective operation
only, unless its terms show clearly a
legislative intention that it should
operate retrospectively."

Counsel for petitioners rely upon
Chew Yeong vs. United States, report-
ed in 112 U. S., p. 436. The head note
is this: "Courts uniformly refuse to
give to statutes a retrospective opera-
tion whereby rights previously vested
are injuriously affected, unless com-
pelled to do so by language so clear and
positive as to leave no room to doubt
that such was the intention of the leg-
islature." This case, the opinion hav-
ing been written by Mr. Justice Harlan,
Justices Field and Bradley, only, dis-
senting, was decided in 1884. The es-
sential facts of the case are as follows:

A Chinaman arrived in the United
States in 1880, remaining there until
1881, when he departed for Honolulu
and remained there until September
1884, when he returned to the United
States. During his absence the Chinese
restriction acts of 1882 and 1884 were
enacted. As he had no certificate as
required by those acts, he was denied
admission. On habeas corpus the case
went to the Supreme Court of the United
States upon a certificate of division
and it was there held that he was en-
titled to enter and remain in the United
States; and the reasoning of the court
is, that, since by the treaty be-
tween the United States and China of
1880, the Chinaman in question was al-
lowed to go from and come to the United
States of his own free will, if he was
in the United States at the date of that
treaty, in order to establish his right of
reentry, after the restriction acts had
passed, he would have to produce a
"certificate of residence." It was impos-
sible for him to produce at the time of
his attempted reentry the certificate
required because he had left the United
States before the passage of the new
treaty and statutes which required as a
pre-requisite of his reentering, the
"certificate of residence." He had left
the United States before the passage of
the act which subjected him to the bur-
den of procuring the certificate. The
court said: "That the legislative en-
actments in question should receive
such a construction, if possible, as
would save the right of this Chinaman
to prescribe as the only evidence per-
missions of the previous treaty and give
full effect to the intention of Con-
gress," and (quoting from United
States vs. Kirby, 7 Wallace, p. 486):
"General terms should be so limited
in their application as not to lead to in-
justice, oppression, or an absurd con-
sequence. It will always, therefore, be
presumed that the Legislature intended
exceptions to its language, which
would avoid results of this character.
The reason of the law in such cases
should prevail over its letter."

The Court continues:
"What injustice could be more
marked than by legislative enactment
to recognize the existence of a right by
treaty, to come within the limits of the
United States, and at the same time to
prescribe as he only evidence per-
missible to establish it, the possession
of a Collector's certificate that could
not possibly have been obtained by the
person to whom the right belongs, or
to prevent the re-entry of a person in-
to the United States upon the ground
that he did not upon his arrival from
a foreign port, produce a certain cer-
tificate under the hand and seal of a
Collector and upon forms prescribed by
the Secretary of the Treasury, which
neither that nor any other officer was
authorized or permitted to give prior
to the departure of such person from
this country." "Courts uniformly
refuse to give retrospective opera-
tion whereby rights previously vested
are injuriously affected unless com-
pelled to do so by language so clear and
positive as to leave no room to doubt
that such was the intent of the Leg-
islature."

The Court cites numerous cases af-
firming this principle.

In the case before me, I ask, what
injustice could be more marked than
to require as a pre-requisite to certain
of the petitioners, rights to re-enter
these Islands, the production of a cer-
tificate of residence in the United
States required by the statutes of the
United States when it would be impos-
sible for them to possess it, since none
of them were ever in the United
States? Can a residence in Hawaii
be construed to be a residence in the
United States because subsequent to
such residence Hawaii became United
States territory?

A "Chinese laborer" can obtain per-
mission to re-enter the United States if
he has a lawful wife, child, or parent
in the United States, or property there
of the value of \$1,000, or debts to
that amount due him pending settle-
ment. These particulars must be put
in writing and deposited with a Col-
lector of Customs. Also a certificate of
registration before a Commission of In-
ternal Revenue with particulars de-
scriptive of his person, his photograph,
etc. These must be identified and
found correct and then he may receive
a certificate of his right to return,
which must be exercised within one
year. This certificate must be pro-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

HAS AN ODD NAME

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum's Work.

OCCUPIES A WIDE FIELD

International in Its Relations—Op-
eration and Methods
Strong Society.

Professor W. D. Alexander has re-
ceived a number of letters and papers
from the Philadelphia Commercial
Museum. This institution is composed
of leading citizens of the United States
and in its scientific research commer-
cial inquiry and dissemination of trade
and other information is national in
its scope. The following from a mus-
eum circular will be of interest here:

This collection shows samples of
merchandise now being sold in for-
eign countries, especially in the mar-
kets of Latin-America, Australia,
South Africa and other promising
fields. The object is to show to the
American manufacturer what his com-
petitors are doing in the foreign trade
of these countries, and to suggest to
him new lines of goods which he may
produce and sell with profit. The prac-
tical value of this department will be
at once recognized. The manufacturer
of cotton goods, for instance, who is
desirous of wider markets for his
products may here find thousands of
samples, showing him in the greatest
detail the styles of goods which are
now being sold. He may inform him-
self concerning the weights, widths,
lengths and patterns which are in
favor. Each sample is accompanied
by the manufacturer's price. With this
information the American manufactur-
er is put in a position to judge of any
market, as to whether it would be ad-
visable for him to attempt to claim a
share of its trade. Equal facilities are
offered to manufacturers of hardware
and cutlery, boots and shoes, hats,
caps, woollens, and many other lines
of products.

Novelty and improvements made
by foreign manufacturers in standard
goods and staples are promptly noted.

By frequent additions this collection
is equipped to give a good idea of im-
portant changes in the demand for any
line of commodities.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF INFOR- MATION.

It is the work of the Bureau of in-
formation to bring together all possi-
ble data relating to foreign com-
merce, to index and compile this in-
formation so as to render it accessible
to each individual interest. By means
of an elaborate system of card-index-
ing, all the prominent trade journals
of the world, consular reports of the
United States and foreign govern-
ments, and all trade reports of the var-
ious Chambers of Commerce and
Boards of Trade of the world are care-
fully digested and indexed, so that
every item of information bearing on a
specific line of products or special com-
mercial subject is carefully noted and
classified.

This commercial information, which
comes to the institution in printed
form, is further supplemented by ex-
tensive and systematic correspondence.
Constant communication is maintained
with all Chambers of Commerce and
other commercial organizations rep-
resented on the Advisory Board of the
institution; with foreign governments
and government commissions appoint-
ed to collect, augment and renew the
raw products; with all United States
Consuls; and with paid representatives
of the Museums abroad. These con-
nections embrace an organized corps
of correspondents numbering several
thousand.

Through this careful compiling of
printed matter bearing on commercial
subjects and through extensive corre-
spondence with all foreign markets, an
exhaustive study is made of the re-
quirements of foreign trade. All facts
relative thereto are compiled and made
available in as concise and definite a
form as possible to manufacturers and
business men.

The manufacturer or dealer who de-
sires to import raw products of foreign
countries is shown samples in the
Museum, and through its Bureau is ad-
vised as to the prevailing prices in the
country of origin, the means and cost
of transportation, quantity available,
and conditions under which the par-
ticular product desired can be pro-
cured.

To the manufacturer and business
man who desires to enter into business
relations with foreign markets, the
Bureau gives advice concerning the
commerce of all countries, their cus-
toms and commercial relations, their
international treaties, their system of
communication and transportation,
with special details of freight rates,
tariffs, exchanges and currency. It is
the purpose of this department to be
sufficiently broad in its scope to com-
mand the good will and co-operation
of manufacturers, bankers, commission
houses, transportation companies, and
others interested in the development
of American commerce.

Samples are shown of what Euro-
pean manufacturers are now making

for export trade. By inspection of
these samples, comparison of prices
and examination of the detailed re-
ports as to the specific requirements
of the foreign markets from which the
samples come, the American manufactur-
er is enabled to determine where
his products may best be pushed
abroad, and with competition they
will meet.

The Bureau of Information is not
limited in its work by the special re-
quirements of any individuals, organi-
zations, or sections. Its connections
are world-wide and its investigations
cover every foreign market.

Full details as to the competition to
be met is furnished to the manufactur-
er in regular monthly reports, as
follows:

- 1st. Character and variety of goods
demanded in each market;
- 2nd. The country from which im-
ported, together with the names and
addresses of foreign manufacturers,
where possible;
- 3rd. The quantity imported an-
nually;
- 4th. The manufacturer's price at the
factory;
- 5th. The retail price in each city
where sold;
- 6th. The transportation charges
from Europe to each market com-
pared with similar charges from the
United States;
- 7th. Import duties;
- 8th. Character of packing;
- 9th. The names and addresses of im-
porters.

These reports are not confined to
any one field or section, but cover the
whole world.

This Bureau also collects detailed
information concerning all public im-
provements in progress or contem-
plated in export fields which may be
of interest to the business men of the
United States.

In addition to these commercial re-
ports, the Bureau constantly receives
and compiles records of the prominent
business houses in all important trade
centres outside of the United States.
The fullest possible information is given
as to the lines of goods and foreign
agencies carried by each firm. The
lists are carefully revised in order to
omit all names of undesirable connec-
tions.

As the records are completed they
are transferred to card-index cabinets.
Special cabinets are prepared for in-
dividual business houses, so that any
American manufacturer can have re-
liable lists of desirable possible buy-
ers in his line throughout the export
markets of the world. These card files
are loaned to the subscribers of the
Museum.

They are kept carefully corrected
and up-to-date.

The Bureau holds itself in readiness
to make special investigations and re-
ports concerning any subjects of com-
mercial interest and relating to any
part of the world.

The information collected and com-
piled by the Bureau of Information, as
heretofore set forth, is distributed:

1st. To members. For the benefit
of those who wish to have the full ad-
vantage of this work, and to follow it
up by a systematic effort to secure for-
eign trade, there has been arranged a
regular service, as follows:

Detailed reports on the conditions at-
tending the introduction of the prod-
ucts of each member into foreign
markets. Each report covers the trade
of one market, and such reports are
sent at least once a month.

Special investigations are made ac-
cording to request. Inquiries of all
kinds receive prompt attention.

Business correspondence is trans-
lated.

A card file of foreign merchants, as
heretofore described, is loaned to each
subscriber.

Membership is secured by payment
of an annual fee of \$50. This has been
estimated as the actual cost of copy-
ing, compiling, printing and mailing the
various reports and information sent.
These fees are not used for the main-
tenance of the Museum, which is de-
rived from public appropriations. The
institution is a public one, with no
private ends to serve.

2nd. To casual inquirers. The Bu-
reau answers inquiries of the nature
described without charge. Should the
number of such inquiries received from
any individual be so large as to in-
dicate the desirability of a systematic
service, regular membership is recom-
mended.

3rd. All individuals who call per-
sonally at the Museum are given full
opportunity to make investigations on
their own account, and receive such
attention as is found necessary and
desirable, free of charge.

The Chamber of Commerce of this
place has received an invitation to join
the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.
The invitation has been referred to
President Atherton, with power to act.

A Temperance Meeting.

About twenty gentlemen of the city
interested in the proposed movement
to have an anti-liquor clause in the en-
abling act for the territory of Hawaii,
gathered at the Y. M. C. A. last night,
in response to a public call. Mr. F. J.
Lowrey was made chairman. President
Dole was in attendance by invitation.
The President gave his views in effect
that restriction would accomplish more
for temperance and morality than pro-
hibition. His opinion was that Con-
gress would expect the issue to be
fought out locally—the question to be
solved by the territory itself. It was
voted to memorialize Congress for pro-
hibition. A committee will report back
to the meeting.

A FIRM VERDICT GREATER HARBOR AGITATION

Expert Judgment Passed on Hawaiian Fruit.

CERTAIN MARKET FOR ORANGES

High Praise for Samples Grown in Honolulu—How Money Could Be Made—Figures Given.

In the days when California was quite young indeed and Hawaii was but a little older, produce was shipped in quite a volume from the islands to the coast. In a few years the course of trade was reversed. Now there promises to be another change. Mr. Byron O. Clark, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has been doing some hard work in the direction of ascertaining the fruit development possibilities of the group. He is a practical man and has on the coast many acquaintances who are practical men. A short time ago Mr. Clark sent to one of the old fruit firms at San Francisco some navel oranges grown right in Honolulu, and judgment has been passed upon them. The verdict confirms precisely what has been held by Mr. Clark in the premises and that gentleman said yesterday that he could think of no better business enterprise than an orange grove in Hawaii, conducted by men who knew the business.

The trial shipment was not made from fruit specially grown. These Navel oranges were picked from trees on the Claus Spreckels premises in Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. The trees were planted some years ago by Mr. Walter M. Giffard, whose interest in fruit culture is well known. The trees have not received any special care. Here is what old commission merchants—established 1889—say of the market at San Francisco for Hawaiian oranges:

San Francisco, Nov. 26, 1898.

Byron O. Clark, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir:—We were recently handed a sample of Navel oranges produced in your locality and requested to write you regarding the quality of the same and future prospects should you be prepared to market here during the holiday season.

In this connection, we desire to say that in some respects these oranges are a revelation to us, as they are equal in point of juiciness and sweetness to any we have ever seen before. It is safe to say they will weigh double an orange of the same size produced in California. We have never seen an orange with so much juice, although these were evidently picked before they were fully matured. There is, of course, a slight insipidity in the taste, but this was undoubtedly caused by their being taken from the trees before they were fully grown. If you can produce oranges of this quality in any quantity we see no reason why they should not take the market wherever they are sent in preference to anything else. It is barely possible some portions of Florida produce an orange similar to yours, but it is very doubtful if they will equal them.

In regard to the prices that could be obtained for them—of course, at this writing, we could not fully say, but we should judge that range in price would be from \$4 to \$6 per box, if they could be gotten here early in the season—say November 1st, to the middle of December, or the 1st of January. After the California oranges become plentiful in the market, of course, they will be quite cheap, which would necessitate selling fruit of this quality much lower than their real value, but we are certain all who may have the pleasure of once using them would give them the preference at quite a considerable margin of values of anything else coming to this market. Should you be able to get a few boxes together, we shall be pleased to have them. Will place them with the very best trade here and advertise them liberally. Presume, however, you will not have them in sufficient quantities this season to be merchantable but in the future suppose you will be able to ship quantities of them.

We are hoping to hear from the colony recently organized by yourself, Mr. Kellogg and others, and sincerely hope it will prove a success beyond your most sanguine expectations.

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, we remain,
Yours respectfully,
EVELETH-NASH CO.

Liquor is Sold.

A gentleman recently connected with one of the small stores out at the Waikiki Military Camp, makes the statement that a few days ago an express wagon drove up in front of his place of business, from which was unloaded thirty gallons of whiskey. He informed the driver that a mistake had been made, as he did not sell liquor, whereupon the driver showed a card bearing the name of the man to whom the whiskey was consigned. The liquor was intended for a store near at hand. In conversation with soldiers, it has been learned that alcoholic drinks have been sold illicitly ever since the establishment of the camp.

The New Surgeon.

Major Wood, who a week ago relieved Major Davis as the director of military hospitals in Hawaii, has made a

number of radical changes. At Independence park there are roll calls of detail men, nurses, doctors, etc., both morning and evening and a check roll call at 9:30 at night. The convalescents do not longer go and come as they like. They are allowed to walk about—for the sun and exercise—from 9 a. m. to 12 m. To leave the place at other hours they must have special permission. Two ladies of Honolulu, designated by the Red Cross Society, are permitted to visit patients daily.

Mr. Jos. B. Atherton presided at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and there was an unusually good attendance. B. P. Dillingham was called upon for his views and gave them as before, but with added emphasis. He claims that the Government is altogether wrong and utterly neglects to show indication of realizing the demands for a Greater Harbor. Messrs. John P. Hackfeld, W. M. Giffard, F. A. Schaefer and J. L. McLean followed Mr. Dillingham. A comprehensive statement was made by Mr. McLean, showing the congested condition of the facilities for even inter-island trade, to say nothing of the marvelous increase in the volume of commerce from abroad. The company with which he was connected had no more wharf room now than when it operated but three small boats, and it now had eleven steamers in its line.

The Chamber appointed a committee to present to the Government the dilemma of the shipping interest and the imperative necessity for more harbor room. The members of the committee are: J. P. Hackfeld, chairman; W. M. Giffard, F. A. Schaefer, F. J. Lowrey, F. M. Swamy, W. B. Godfrey, C. L. Wight and C. M. Cooke. These gentlemen will soon call upon the Cabinet.

BOND IS WANTED

Waialua Company Replies to Equity Bill.

MOTION AND DEMURRER FIELD

Complete Statement Made By President J. B. Atherton—Plans of the Corporation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There were yesterday filed in the Circuit Court by defendant in the case of J. A. Hopper, et al vs. Waialua Agricultural Company, et al, a motion and a demurrer. The defendants move for a bond indemnity, the amount to be determined by the court, conditioned for the payment to said company of all damages and costs in consequence of the injunction issued by the court in compliance with the petition of plaintiffs.

J. B. Atherton files an affidavit in support of the motion, wherein he says: That he is president of the Waialua Agricultural Company; that the number of shares of the capital stock of the company is 25,000, representing the sum of \$3,500,000; that the number of shares involved in said suit is at the most 10,000; that by the injunction issued by the court, the defendant is prohibited from issuing, transferring or delivering any of the stock of the company to any person or persons other than the complainants in the suit; that the issuing and continuance of said injunction is likely to cause great and irreparable injury to said corporation, depriving it of the power of collecting and expending its cash capital, to wit: the sum of \$2,000,000, and the development of its plantations and works will be thereby prevented, and a total failure of its operations would be likely to ensue; that said corporation has, since the date of its organization up to the present time, steam plows, steam pumps, cars and other supplies and material to the amount of \$315,000; that it will be necessary for said company within a short period of time to make contracts to the amount of \$500,000 or thereabouts for a mill and building works for said plantation; that said plantation is now subject to an expenditure of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 each month for its ordinary running expenses; that the development of the plantation of said company would require, within a period of about two years, from date of its organization, the outlay and expenditure of its entire cash capital, to wit: the sum of \$2,000,000; that the only method said company has for proceeding with the development of its plantation is by the assessment of the shares of its capital stock up to the par value of the share; that it is necessary that its shares should be issued in order to enable it to collect such assessments; that said corporation has never accepted the complainants' offer to subscribe for shares nor has it authorized any person to take the subscription of the complainants for the shares; that the persons with whom the complainants claim to have contracted are abundantly able to meet any judgment for damages which may be recovered against them by the complainants for the breach of any contract which they may have made with the complainants.

Work has ceased for the present.

DEATH OF MRS. SANDERS.

A Noble Woman Passes Away After Long Illness.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After an illness of two years, death came at 12:15 this morning to end the sufferings of Mrs. M. N. Sanders, the beloved wife of the well-known Captain Sanders. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Andrew's Cathedral. Mrs. Sanders was a native of Sydney, N. S. W., and was thirty-nine years of age. Besides the sorrowing husband she leaves a daughter, a young lady who was devoted to her mother. Mrs. Sanders became ill while visiting California two years ago and the most solicitous care and skillful medical attendance have been of no avail.

Mrs. M. N. Sanders was a noble woman. She was beautiful of face, a striking figure and a nature of sunbeams. Wherever she went she took along grace and charity and thoughtfulness and the smiles and traits of a pure mind, taking life as one appreciative of its responsibilities and solemnities, yet believing firmly in the gospel of the cheerful word and the fullest consideration for the best welfare of others. She was a lovely, unselfish and true Christian woman. She will be deeply mourned by all who knew her and the whole sympathetic heart of the community will go out to the husband and the daughter.

TWO POINTED QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Bark ALBERT
STRONG
Young : Mules.
EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.



"Heywood is in it."

The "HEYWOOD" SHOES For Men.
THE SHOES OF TODAY.

These Shoes are scientifically constructed. They are as comfortable as money and skill can make them, and fit the foot as nature intended.

Every pair guaranteed.

Gents' Premier Lace - \$4.50.
Gents' Globe Lace - 4.50.
Gents' Pall Mall Lace - 4.50.
Gents' Premier Congress - 4.50.
Gents' Globe Congress - 4.50.
Gents' Paris Congress - 4.50.

These Shoes cannot be had elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BICYCLES
FOR
THE : HOLIDAYS
At Specially Low Prices to Reduce Stock.

Eldridge,
Victor,
Elfine, JUVENILE AND JUVENILE TANDEM.
Crawford
... AND ...
Crawford Chainless.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINGOLD AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan
Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HE IS OF HAWAII

So Claims a Chinese Charged at Hong Kong.

HE WAS NATURALIZED HERE

Arraigned to Answer for Burglary. Is wealthy—Lawyer's Clerk. **Conspiracy Alleged.**

The Chinese Overland Trade Report contains an interesting account of an extradition case before Commander Hastings at the magistracy in Hongkong. A pake who claims to be a naturalized citizen of this country is the principal.

It appears that there is an extradition ordinance in the treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, wherein it is agreed that if criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up. The crimes mentioned in the first schedule of the ordinance, includes that of burglary.

The present case was that of a Chinaman whom the Chinese authorities wished to get hold of, on the ground that he was one of a band of robbers who ransacked a shop at Cha Tan Kok in the Sun On district, on the 16th of October. As the accused belonged to the progressive section of the community, the case excited considerable interest among the Chinese reform party, they claiming that the charge was merely a trumped up one and that it had been formulated because that was the only way in which the Chinese authorities could secure the man's extradition.

The defendant was accused of having committed the crime of burglary within the jurisdiction of China. The first point to be made on behalf of the prosecution was to prove that defendant was a Chinese subject. The second point would be to prove that he was one of a band of men who committed the outrage alleged. With regard to the first point,—that defendant was a Chinese subject,—he, Mr. Robinson, for the prosecution, proposed to call the sergeant interpreter who took down what defendant said on the charge being read over to him and after the man had been cautioned, and thereby to show that the man was born in China, and that he had bought latterly a Chinese title, and that he had adopted the customs of China with regard to marriage and the purchase of a son, and that he held lands in China.

As to the charge of burglary, the prosecution alleged that in the month of October a band of men entered the village of Cha Tan Kok, some in chairs and others on foot, and went to a shop called the Tung Hing Tai shop and appropriated the cash they found in the shop and also most of the stock in trade. He should call the general manager to prove defendant was in the silk shop when the men entered the village, that they entered the shop pointing revolvers, and that they robbed the shop and went away.

Ho Ping Pui, sergeant interpreter at the Central Police Station, said he was on duty when defendant was brought in at half past 4 on the 29th of October. After being charged and duly cautioned, he voluntarily made a statement, which witness took down and of which the following is a translation:

"The charge against me of committing the crime of burglary is not true. I am wrongfully accused. I am rich. To accuse me of the base crime is a false accusation. I went to Honolulu when I was seven years of age. I brought my family when I was thirty-five years of age to my native village. I was in my village for six years. After I had come back from Honolulu I purchased fields and lands, lent money to people, married and bought a son. Now I have account books and some deeds of land as evidence. Two or three months ago I heard that many burglaries were being committed. At that time I was grieved to hear that rice and grain were dear. I had over forty piculs of grain left. I told my folks to carry it out for sale. The people sold it for \$3.60 per picul, but I sold it for \$2.80, as I learned that they were starving. Afterwards the rich men rebuked me and said that I wanted to compete and sell at a low price. Ten days ago I was told that some persons went to Sun On city and accused me of treason. I did not believe it. After that I heard that robberies were taking place in the neighborhood. Ten days ago I was told that some soldiers were coming to arrest me. I was afraid when I heard that. Therefore I came to Hongkong at once. I came here at night on the 18th inst. On the morning of the following day my wife was at home. Suddenly over ten persons came to her house, and took away by force all clothing, trunks, and everything. My wife only retained the account books and some jewelry, and ran

away straight in the church and asked the preacher to take her to Hongkong. Today I was arrested. I did not commit the crime of burglary. I was robbed of property to the value of over \$1000. I am a naturalized subject of Hawaii. I am thankful that people do not rob me. Is it likely that I should rob people? I have plenty of evidence to prove what I have said. I have the title of Chan Tung by purchase. I have not been half a mile from my house."

The entry made by the defendant on the charge sheet was: "Chang Shui Yeong, 41, alias, Chung Kwok Chi, retired lawyer's clerk, of independent means, native of Wong Tong village, near Tong Wa market place, Sun On district. Naturalized Hawaiian subject."

Among those in court was a Hawaiian woman, wife of the accused. The finding in the case will be received by the next mail from the Orient.

Kauai Engagement.

Announcement is made of the engagement of K. W. Kinney, a prosperous young coffee planter at Haena near Hanalei, with Miss Leinam Kanewai, a sister of David Kanewai of the Auditor-Generals office. The bride's parents are old residents of Hanalei, where the father is an attorney. Kinney is the bright Hawaiian who led the Government forces into Kalalau valley some years ago, in search of "Jack" Koolau and has cultivated the fertile valleys of Napali between Kalalau and Haena and this season's output will be about forty bags of coffee. He is also assistant sugar boiler at Kilauea plantation.

HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A great steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her port. She had on board a valuable cargo and nearly three hundred passengers, most of whom were almost within sight of their homes. The tug came and tried vainly to pull her into deep water. The officers were as able navigators as there had ever been. But she was helpless, and it was dead low water. Only one thing could be done—to wait. A few hours later the Captain said to his passengers, "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently." Sixty minutes more and the ship floated. It was now noon. At two o'clock sharp the impatient voyagers stepped ashore. They might have been delayed longer save for the fact which the captain had announced in four words.

Perhaps this simple and not uncommon incident may contain a lesson for you and me. Suppose we draw a little comparison and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow will only waste his time going to college.

Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Waihana, Waialeale, Kauai, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December 7th, 1893, he wrote a letter to a friend, and by consent of both parties we print a part of it.

"In the autumn of 1890," he says, "I had an attack of influenza. The effects of it lingered with me. I had no heart for anything. I was tired, languid, and weary. My appetite fell away, and what I did eat gave me a sense of tightness and fullness at the chest; my bowels were very constive, and I suffered much from sick headache. Sharp pains often caught me between shoulders, and my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but, on account of my weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this, when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my customers bought of me and spoke so highly of. I carried out this idea, and after I had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all—My appetite was better. I could eat; I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle and was as well as ever. That is three years ago, and I haven't had a touch of illness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter—short and right straight to the point. Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a newsagent and lives at Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1893, just one month to a day earlier than Mr. Jordan's. That merely happens so, the two gentlemen having no knowledge of each other.

"In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what had come over me. I was low, weak, and tired. I could eat hardly anything, and what I did eat gave me so much pain and distress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in my chest, sides, and back, between the shoulder blades. Then I got so weak that my work was a sort of drag on my hands; and even when walking I was so short of breath I had to stop and rest here and there. I took medicines the doctor gave me, and pills, etc., that my friends recommended; but it was no use, they didn't help me. And all the time, month after month, I was getting weaker and weaker. At last I got a bottle of medicine from Bristol that was right. That one bottle had this effect at first. My appetite came back, and when I got through with the second bottle I was completely cured. (Signed) William R. Saunders."

Now for the lesson. You see what it is, of course, but let's have it in words. When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising tide.

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped them—the rising appetite. With eating and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and deceiver, indigestion and dyspepsia.

The tide rose to the full of the moon. The languid appetite is roused by medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

THE RIGHT HAND

Address of Rev. C. M. Hyde at Central Union.

USED THE WORD OF PAUL.

A Strong Greeting Given at the Installation—A Cordial Welcome to the Work.

Following is the address of Rev. Chas. M. Hyde, D. D., on extending to Rev. Wm. Morris Kitchin the right hand of fellowship as pastor of the Central Union Church, December 12, 1898:

When I was asked this morning to take the part that has been assigned to me in these installation services, there came to my mind—why, I cannot tell—these words of Paul, "I knew a man in Christ, whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell," but there was this variation in the thought. I count it one of the felicities of my earthly pilgrimage that here in the body I have come to know you as a brother in Christ, with such outspoken utterance of personal trust in the saving grace of Jesus, King of Love, and such intense earnestness in bringing every one whom your voice can reach to instant and constant fealty to the King of Truth. We talk much of the blessedness of the communion of the saints in light, but every one of us, while in this garb of flesh, knows what it is to long for Master did for the companionship of sympathizing friends. It is to a circle of esteem and affection that I welcome you, whose links are forged of tried and approved personal qualities, not made out of manufactured ties of concentrated self-interest. It so happens that we two have come at an interval of many years from the same academic family, housed in that old New England College, built among the green meadows and marble ridges of the westernmost county of the old Bay State. Trained there in our youth, under the careful restraints of New England life, we have been transplanted for the work of mature years in these tropic surroundings of palm groves and sugar plantations. As an older resident I heartily welcome you to your labors in these sunny isles amid summer seas, and to the duties of the new citizenship on relating the foundations of a Christian community amid changed political and social relations. I can assure you that you will find your sphere of influence expanding in these new relations, despite the limitations of insular communities, taking on even imperial rank such as mere position gives to persons and places otherwise insignificant. You will find this community, as I have had abundant occasion to know, ready to rally to your support in the furtherance of any religious or philanthropic movement for the general welfare, as the Israelites cheered on Ezra, their priest and leader, in the reconstruction of their social system. "Arise, for this matter belongeth unto thee; we also will be with thee; be of good courage and do it." I welcome you to the various departments of Christian work you will here find already in active operation, to cooperation in carrying out God's design of Human Redemption that covers in its scope the life of the whole race of men, and finds its fulfillment only in the infinite blessedness of eternity. Other men have labored, and we enter into their labors. I need not remind you that missionary and minister are simply convenient terms of distinction, but imply no difference of spirit or purpose. You know well that this work to which we welcome you is not merely ethical or educational, though ethical and educational it must be if it is to be in the line of God's work in the past. It is something more and higher, however, touching not comfort or culture merely, but the issues of life and death, here and hereafter; as you yourself have described it the reconciliation of men with the Father of Infinite Majesty and Mercy, the Sovereign Arbitrator of all Human Destiny. You will do this, we know from what you have already done here in the spirit of the Divine Mediator, whom the common people heard gladly and wondered at the gracious words that proceeded out of his mouth. You will be content, as He was, with bringing the truth to the minds of men, and leaving it as the lever to do a specific work of healing, purifying and strengthening; not hurling immature rebukes as dynamite into the hard and unholty forces of opposition where sin and unbelief have entrenched themselves. I welcome you to the joys that are inseparable from such service for the Master, assured that the annoyances and inconveniences incidental to it are incidental to all human effort in this early life of toil and pains. It is not in view of these vexations and discomforts that Paul exclaimed "Who is sufficient for these things?" He saw with unclouded vision, as you have seen, the causes and consequences of sin, that is in its essence rebellion against God, leading if not arrested by God's grace to God's withdrawal from the sinner according to the sinner's perverted desires. Who can change this settled animosity and antagonism of the human heart and will, but God Himself revealing His forgiving and sanctifying face in the cross on Calvary and the baptism of the Holy Spirit? It is to joy in witnessing this wonderworking form of Holy Love that I welcome you and to anticipation of victory such as we are authorized to claim in the divine declaration that no work in the Lord is in vain. It is not the benediction of an aged patriarch that I am expected to pronounce upon you and your work. Rather do I give you here and now this right hand of



CRUISING TO SAVE LOST SOULS. A unique expedition is the cruise of the Countess Schimmelsmann, a Danish noblewoman, who sold her jewels and left home as a Christian missionary. After cruising the most important ports of Europe she, with her three adopted sons, set sail for America in her splendid yacht Duen. Pictures are from the New York Herald.

fellowship in token of a bond of brotherhood, that unites all believers in the common salvation, in harmony with the prayer of our Savior to the Father that "they all might be one as we are one." Receive it as the pledge also of ready helpfulness on the part of your fellow believers. In lines of thought and methods of work a John and a Paul, a Whitefield and a Wesley, may not think or plan alike, but the spirit and the aim are one; to make all men know and accept the forgiving grace of God, and to live together as heirs of the same promised blessedness, for which we know no other name than glory.

Gets Mail Concession.

The usual "mail privilege" concession of this harbor has been voted by the Cabinet to the British American S. S. Line, of which the boat Garonne was the pioneer packet. Regular round trips are to be made between Honolulu and Seattle. The company will carry mail and in return for this work will receive the same privileges as the Pacific Mail, O. & O. and Oceanic boats calling here. The line is the enterprise of the Frank Waterhouse Company and had as its advance agent here Colonel Whyte, the Seattle attorney. The Henry Waterhouse firm here has the local agency for the Seattle boats. On the next voyage the Garonne will bring down the Minneapolis Times and other excursionists.

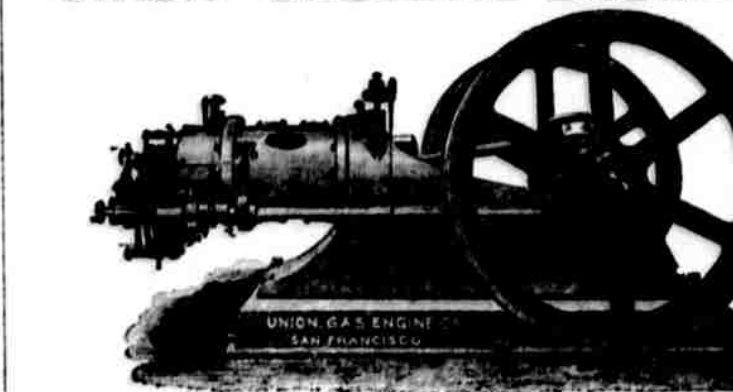
MAN OVERBOARD.

Native Falls From Island Steamer—Picked Up.

A native sailor fell off the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday morning, while she was entering the harbor at Nawiliwili, and was nearly dead from exhaustion when picked up after a two hours' search, by a boat's crew from that vessel. This news was brought by the Waialeale which arrived from Hanalei at 9 o'clock last night. The Waialeale brought a full load of sugar from Hanalei, and reports rainy weather all over Kauai. The steamer Koahe and Mikahala were at Hanalei yesterday, the former discharging and the latter loading sugar, to arrive in this port early this morning. The steamer Kilauea was at Kilauea. Sixteen thousand five hundred bags of sugar awaits shipment on Kauai.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard Street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Creosolene when vaporized in the chest room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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The rush for Furniture cannot possibly last much longer. The goods are selling too fast. Such extremely low prices are bound to find plenty of buyers. Come tomorrow, if possible, because your chances of getting just what you have set your heart on get slimmer every day you wait.

This week we are making a special run on

WHITE ENAMELED DOUBLE BEDSTEADS.

Ladies' Correspondence Desks.

Just the thing for a maid or matron who has a large correspondence list or of a literary turn of mind.

HANDSOME FURNITURE COVERINGS.

You will never see a better chance to buy Furniture at low prices—the lowest of low prices, than right now.

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Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

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Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Led 1/3 in 1893

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF REPUBLICAN PARTY 1896: "All the Federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable."

[On this platform President McKinley was elected.]

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1896: "We hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed."

PLATFORM OF PEOPLE'S PARTY 1896: "We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia."

Mr. Harold M. Sewall, a resident of the State of Maine, appointed to the office of American Minister, as a citizen of Maine, and now holding the office of United States Special Agent, as a citizen of Maine, and an avowed candidate for the Governorship of this Territory, repudiates this plank in the Republican platform.

THE ADVERTISER'S POSITION.

The Advertiser will again state its attitude regarding candidates for the office of governorship of this territory, whenever the office is created by law.

Before doing so, it distinctly states that neither its editor nor any accredited agent of the paper has within the period of one year at least, ever discussed in any form or manner, directly or indirectly, with President Dole, the matter of the office of governorship, or the candidates for the position, or his own relations to it. In other words, as to the office in question there has never been between these persons any communication whatever. In addition it is stated that neither the editor of the Advertiser nor any accredited representative has had within a year, any discussion or arrangement with any member of Mr. Dole's government regarding the subject of the future governorship of this territory. The subject has been ignored on all occasions. In addition to this no friend of President Dole has suggested to the Advertiser that Mr. Dole should be a candidate for the office of governor.

The only aspect of the case which the Advertiser has discussed has been the attempt of Mr. Harold M. Sewall to knife President Dole, by seducing some of the men who have stood by Mr. Dole during the anxious reconstruction period, to suddenly turn upon him, abandon their well tried loyalty, and virtually declare him to be unfit for office. But there is some evidence that those who were suddenly taken off their guard by Mr. Sewall's efforts, are not altogether satisfied with the false position into which they were forced by a very cunning political stratagem, the history of which is interesting reading.

The attitude of the Advertiser is one of absolute neutrality under present conditions. It will change that neutrality to positive action, whenever it finds reason to do so. Its reasons for taking its present attitude are:

First, it accepts the platform of both political parties, as set forth in this paper today regarding the appointment of bona fide residents for office. It can see no escape from advocating this provision of the platform without party disloyalty.

Second, President McKinley accepted the platform of the Republican party and was elected upon it. It has not occurred to us, at any moment that he would ignore it. We would just as quickly suspect that he would ignore the doctrine of protection as ignore this provision.

That one man here, who has no claim on the republican party, can induce President McKinley to make an exception in his case, seems to us to be a childish, ridiculous and preposterous proposition. President McKinley will remain loyal to the platform. It is well-known in Washington circles that Mr. McKinley is in mortal fear of the Honolulu Bulletin. Mr. Sewall's organ, and may prove a traitor to the party, if the Bulletin and Mr. Sewall should threaten to prevent his renomination to the presidency. Under the terrible discharges of their rapid-firing guns, he may put up the white flag and surrender to Mr. Sewall and his organ. At the same time in the Senate the Republicans will remain steadfast and obey the party's direction.

So the Advertiser believes that some bona fide resident will be appointed to the office, because it believes in the force of the party platforms.

As to candidates, the Advertiser has large faith in President McKinley's judgment, and his candidate for the office will be accepted frankly, whomsoever he may be.

As to President Dole's chances for

winning the office, if he desires it, we can only say that his strongest and most loyal supporters are not only the people of America who well know his career, but the Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives. We, as residents of Hawaii, may safely and perhaps wisely remain silent on the subject. The record of his man's public life is better known on the mainland than that of Mr. Dole. Those who oppose him here have more prodigally issued to him, during the last five years, certificates of good character. These certificates lie on the desks of every Congressman. It will be simply impossible to make these men believe that he suddenly became a coward, as Mr. Sewall's organ says he is. To oppose him on that ground is simply "to blow on a fire." Mr. Dole's constituents inhabit every city and village of the mainland, and they are the strongest of all in both Houses of Congress.

If President McKinley's friends and Mr. Dole's friends on the mainland, select another bona fide resident of these islands for the governorship, we shall frankly accept him. Their choice is our choice.

IS IT "DOWN WITH THE PLANTERS," MR. SEWALL?

Is it "down with the planters," Mr. Sewall?

The planters, and those whose incomes depend upon the returns of the plantations, and those who indirectly make their living out of the business connected with the plantations, that is the merchants, the workmen, the commercial marine, the hackmen, may now see the attitude of the "Coon-Cat" candidate towards the great sugar industry.

In order to discredit the Dole Government, and advance Mr. Sewall's interest, on the "Coon-Cat" ticket, his organ denounces the Dole Government for admitting Japanese laborers, without which it is simply impossible to operate the new plantations, or carry on the old plantations.

The Bulletin, Mr. Sewall's organ, charges in its issue of the 14th, the Dole Government in these words:

"ACTION OF THE DOLE PARTY AFTER ANNEXATION.—On November 3, 1898, President Dole and his Cabinet authorized the importation of 6,000 Japanese laborers into Hawaii."

The object of this charge is to make it clear that Mr. Sewall, a resident of Maine, should be appointed Governor of this Territory, because he is the person who would, and will, if he has the power, peremptorily stop this labor immigration, and sacrifice our great business interests. It means that if he had been appointed Governor in place of President Dole, on Annexation day, he would have forbidden the importation.

Those interested in the business industries of the country will see at once the danger of carpet-bag government. A man without stake in the country, claims the office of Governor, on the ground, among other reasons, that the Dole Government permitted the new plantations to begin the production of sugar, and also made it possible to safely conduct the old ones. Carpet-bag rule usually manifests itself in its energy for destruction.

Whatever may be the merits of the labor question, and we are in favor of white labor if it is possible to obtain it, and so is every member of the Dole Cabinet, the planters are confronted with the most serious questions involving the labor supply. The Dole Government, in order to prevent bankruptcy and ruin, permitted the importation of Japanese laborers. It was an act of business necessity, and not of choice.

The citation of the action of Mr. Dole's Government in this matter, permits no other conclusion, than that it is regarded by the Only Candidate as sound reason for appointing him to office. Those who have supported him, in the past, will see the danger that threatens them.

The Republican party justly regarded the appointment of non-residents to territorial offices, as the opening of the door to men irresponsible because they were without local interests, and therefore declared for their exclusion, in the national platform.

HOLDING THE MAINE FORT.

Mr. Sewall, the Only candidate on the Coon-Cat ticket, cannot assent to the Republican platform which declares in favor of appointing bona fide residents to all territorial offices, but he can declare with intense energy in favor of putting himself, a citizen of Maine, in a Hawaiian office.

An Indian inspector examined the boys, last year, in an Indian school at Fort Smith. "Well, what can you do?" he asked a small Indian boy. "Me can't write, me can't read; me sing 'hold the fort' like h—!"

As Mr. Sewall cannot hold to the platform of the Republican party, he will order the Coon-Cat band to play "hold the Maine fort like —."

The hackmen are not threatened with enforcement of American tariff rates.

THE COON-CAT TICKET.

We are under bounden obligation to Mr. Sewall's organ, the Bulletin, for calling the attention of the Advertiser, a few days ago, to what it called a "breed of political cats" that is found here. President Dole and the Advertiser were designated as types of the breed, and Mr. Sewall's organ is justly indignant that such a breed is permitted to infest these islands. The allusion to this breed of cats reminds us of another breed of cats, known as the "coon-cats" of Maine, and that one of the political coon-cats has been donated by the State of Maine to this Paradise of the Pacific, and is now, with much cross-bred ferocity, attempting to destroy the tropical breed of cats.

Readers of this paper may recall a description of these Maine cats, given some months ago, a pair of them being exhibited in Washington by the late Mr. Frank P. Hastings. These coon-cats are said to be a cross of the domestic cat and the wild cat that infests the woods of Maine. They are large in size, the hair upon the body is long, and the tails are bushy. Their singular appearance invariably attracts attention, just as a cross of the hippopotamus upon the wild goose would arrest the eye. These coon-cats are heavily endowed with stupidity, lack "personal piety," and are of no practical use, excepting as they present a curious freak of nature. The kittens are captured by enterprising boys, and are sold to tourists.

All types of the animal world, as according to the Buddhists, reproduced in man. The State of Maine seems to be especially favored or cursed in this correspondence between the animal and human races.

Owing to a singular concatenation of events, one or more of these political coon-cats of Maine have been brought here, for some all-wise purpose. As it might have been expected, this breed of political cats has resolved to exterminate our own "breed of political cats" as Mr. Sewall's organ calls the members of the Dole Government. In displaying their feline strategy, these coon-cats are justly proud of those vicious instincts which are in the breed. It is said that these coon-cats never make direct warfare upon other animals, not even upon rats. In their natural habitat, they spend the wakeful moments of cat-life in progressive "spitting," with interludes of caterwauling in mongrel notes. If a domestic cat appears, they instantly retire to the branches of trees, from which protected spots, they may conduct their vocal warfare against civilized cats. As their occupation is exclusively spitting and caterwauling, they search for no food beyond that furnished by the dead birds that have been rejected by the civilized or domestic cat.

The Advertiser has repeatedly said that annexation would not be an "unmixed blessing." We have now the truth of this prediction. But the advantages of annexation are so important, that we must submit with patience and resignation to the angry spitting and discordant caterwauling of this breed of political coon-cats that Maine ought to be thankful she is rid of, and we ought to be thankful that she sends no more. She sent as the late Mr. Stevens, a splendid type of the stalwart domestic cat, some time ago, and in gratitude for it, we will endure the infliction of this mongrel breed. Greatly obliged to Mr. Sewall's organ, for suggesting the existence of "political cats."

The course of events is rapid. Hardly four months have passed since annexation took place, and the first ticket in the field is a Coon-Cat-Ticket. Let us now have a campaign band, composed of coon-cat stalwarts, who will reject the usual brass instruments, but will make themselves experts in cat-spitting and caterwauling. The band will be a success if it will spit only half as spitefully as Mr. Sewall did on Annexation day, when he wrote across the record of the Dole Government, "selfish and timid."

The play will continue. Mr. Sewall's organ informs the public that the Advertiser now asks "that the public allow it to withdraw from further political discussion," on the subject of candidates. Oh, no. The Advertiser will continue the discussion. Indeed, it has only begun it. So far as it can do so consistently, it will follow Mr. Sewall's organ and avoid any discussion with it, of any real issue. The Advertiser will generally discuss "phases" only of the situation. Few communities have had the rare opportunity of seeing such a screaming farce in real political life. Let us make the most of it. It should run one hundred nights. Seats are free.

THE PLAY WILL CONTINUE.

It is coming out in the States at last that the electric companies are not finally and eternally endowed with practical ownership of the streets upon which they are given charter rights to operate. In New York City the trolley and light people are being called to account for damaging water pipes and gas mains and other property of the quasi-public corporations or enterprises.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut refuses to accept the doctrine of annexation, good Republican as he is. Although he justly believes that the United States is under an obligation, from which they cannot escape, to "improve" the condition of the conquered territories.

One of the difficulties he sees in expansion is that it may require the gift of the American protective system to these territories. If the nation intends to elevate and educate the people of these territories by raising their wages, it can be done by extending to them the benefits of our protective laws. But what then becomes of the American laborer who must compete with them? The jingo expansionist of course replies "Hip! hip! hurrah!" But Senator Hawley believes that it is a serious matter.

The extension of the protective system to these sugar-producing islands will, in time, paralyze the sugar industry of our islands, by over production. Have we any right to be influenced by a policy that may drive us to the poor house? Of course the jingo's patriotic reply must be: "Let every sugar plantation here, be flung upon the altar of our devotion to the country. Better that we should perish from hunger, and Honolulu become a fisherman's hamlet, than prevent the Star of Empire from coursing on its way."

Senator Hawley does not think so.

THE RELEASED CHINESE.

The decision of Chief Justice Judd in releasing the Chinese immigrants, detained on the ground that they have not complied with the laws of the United States, as a condition precedent to landing, will be regarded by the authorities in Washington as forcible and perhaps conclusive.

The Act of Annexation made a new law, but provided no way of enforcing it. The question now raised was not contemplated by the authors of the act. It is one of those which are within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and there are no Federal courts here. Nor are there any Federal officials who have authority to deprive any persons of their liberty. It is a case of decidedly imperfect legislation.

Our court was forced to take cognizance of the case, because it involved our own municipal laws. But the court could not speak for the Federal Government. It followed strictly, however, the rules declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, in cases analogous though not in all respects similar.

The opinion of our court is not in conflict with any rulings of the higher Federal courts, but simply declares that an order of the Treasury Department is not binding on our courts. No doubt, the officials of that department will assent to the opinion, because it seems to be legal and just.

It is fortunate that the opinion is clear and well considered.

THE PASSING HOIL.

The S. S. City of Columbia should be given the courtesy of the anchorage of the old Kaimiloa.

The young men about town who affect to be indignant over the gambling house raid ought to know better.

The places here for the treatment of the soldier sick, seem to have become military hospitals in reality.

It is naturally expected that the bells on the S. S. City of Columbia will in time, reach the thirteenth mark.

Latest reports are that the Emperor of China is not actually in the realms of the Great Beyond, but is only politically dead.

"Thou Shalt Not Kill" should be preached to the Japanese on the plantations. These people have too often shown that they hold human life to be of small value.

In his excellent letter to attorneys abroad, having eyes on Hawaii as a green pasture, the Chief Justice speaks kindly but clearly and firmly.

It will not be a great many years, at the present rate of island progress, till a steamer the size of the City of Columbia, will ply between Honolulu and Hilo.

As California ships cane sugar to the Hawaiian Islands, it will not be at all out of the way for the Islands to supply California with oranges a portion of the year.

There is frequent rather discouraging newspaper remarks on the growth of the list of practicing attorneys. But the volume of litigation is getting to be a regular floodtide.

Holland's young queen, between the business of selecting one of her portraits for a postage stamp and a husband for herself, must be working overtime at the ruling business.

That portion of "Kamehameha's" letter to the Washington Star insinuating that in the colonial policy installation, Hawaii must not be confused with the big prizes of the war, is a suggestion both thoughtful and timely. The men

Hood's Pills

Favorite Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

at Washington who see this note will at once pause and reflect, and in doing that should reach proper conclusions, for Hawaii is very well-known at Washington.

Japan is to have the greatest battleship afloat. This is another handicap to the nation that is compelled by force of circumstances to hold a footing reached by accident.

One thing here greatly to the advantage of the dealers in real estate is that they are not compelled to await spring time, with its building weather. It is always spring time here.

If Captain Lydig thinks some blind objectors are required for the service in Hawaii, he will not need to look at the sign post to know the right town of supply when he reaches it during his food supply tour of the islands.

There appears to be a sort of a deadlock in the harbor improvement situation. The blame will be placed some day. In the meantime anchorage space is contracting and the lack of wharf room causes loss, confusion and delay.

One of those oddities that constantly develop in both official and business life comes to the surface in a marked manner in the discovery that with all the trouble taken ashore in searching for tubercular stock, there has been no inspection or test of stock on arrival from the States.

A dispatch from Cuba says the killing of a Cuban soldier by an officer as an incident in disbanding the insurgent forces, "had a good moral effect." The soldier had refused to disband. The officer's will, without doubt, in time reach an officer or two.

The legal contest over stock shares in the new Wailua plantation affords the attorneys opportunity for about as fine sparring and careful study as did the Chinese habeas corpus matter. The laymen who watch courts always take interest in a case requiring real effort on the part of the lawyers.

If the expansion issue is not brought to a determination in a great hurry, the many thousands of volunteer soldiers sent to the new outposts will be home in time to talk and vote. It is so good an issue that the hope must be general for a development of lasting qualities.

The luck of Chinese in Hawaii holds out. There is quite in evidence the feature of merit in their good fortune in these islands. In the half century and odd years that the Chinese have been here in numbers they have not been guilty of the lawlessness that their town at San Francisco, for instance, produces in a week.

At the present time the prohibition forces are simply floundering about on the verge of the coming conditions. The years will develop here either a strong anti-liquor organization that will never be quite strong enough to win, or an alliance between the prohibitionists and one of the great parties, thus insuring reform.

In undertaking to discuss "Education in Hawaii," the Young Men's Research Club is grappling with a problem almost limitless in its features. There are practical points that can be suggested. What is the educational obligation of Hawaii to the Chinese and Japanese? What is the education that a Hawaiian needs to succeed in Hawaii?

Your experienced practical printer is equal to about any emergency that may emerge out of any occasion. The Bounding Billow is the sailors' paper on the Flagship Olympia and the last number has a plain enough wood cut showing the operations of the fleet in Manila bay on May Day. The engraving tools of the artist were two sail needles.

It is safe to venture into the future far enough to predict that Captain Lydig will discover that the Hawaiian Islands are capable of supporting a million or so of people. The captain's trip, it is hoped will result in stimulating the food producers. The latter claim, however, that the only incentive they require is lower freight rates to Honolulu.

The Chinese are noted for being nice and considerate in doing business amongst themselves. A long-haired son of the Orient, on leaving the establishment of a countryman, was slightly injured by a verandah that fell with

the awkward untimeliness of inhuman subjects. Did the visiting and injured Chinese man howl and swear and threaten a damage suit and demand surgical attention? Not at all. He bowed up his wound, accepted apologies and two-bits for each fare and went his way, to say nothing more of the affair.

A writer in the San Francisco Call quotes Liliuokalani as saying that she cannot tell how a certain flag came into the possession of Miss Berry, daughter of Congressman Berry. The Call explained but recently, at the suggestion of Liliuokalani, as did also a Honolulu paper, that the flag was given to Miss Berry by Liliuokalani. The whole of the Call article in question reads like an advertisement inserted by one of the island politicians now on the Coast.

A GOOD CONCERT.

Mrs. Geo. Macfarlane Sings in Aid of Orphan Fund.

A concert was given last night at Progress Hall, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Guild, in aid of three orphans in St. Andrew's Priory. The audience was fashionable and appreciative. Every seat in the hall was occupied, over seven hundred people being present. The entertainment began at 8 o'clock and lasted for an hour and a half.

A pretty number was the "stately minuet" by the pupils of St. Andrew's Priory, the children dancing in costume. But the event of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. G. W. Macfarlane, last heard here in 1894. In the first number Mrs. Macfarlane showed a control of voice and a range of notes that was admirable, and yet it was in the encore that she appealed to the emotions of her audience, giving an old familiar heart song, simple, yet full of feeling.

Each number on the program was of a high order and received a good applause from the audience. A large sum of money was realized by the promoters and will be used for the support and education of the three children.

Selection—Orchestra
Leader, Herr Berger.
Song—My Dreams Tosti
Mr. Chas. Elston.
Duet—Piano and Violin—Nelson
Miss Gertrude and Master Alfred Tinker.
Vocal Gavotte—Up to Date, or Girls of the Nineteenth Century
Pupils of St. Andrew's Priory.
Vocal Duet—(a) Over the Hills
Dr. W. Little.
(b) Cox and Box Sullivan
Messrs. Harry Preston and Frank Foster, U. S. Engineers.
Solo—Selected
Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane.
Instrumental Selection—Selected
Emerald Club.
Solo—Island of Dreams Adams
Hon. Paul Isenberg.
Duet—Robin Hood De Koven
Miss Hart and Mr. Elston.
Duet—Piano and Violoncello—The Gullerrie Moszkowski
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith.
Comic Song—Selected
Mr. R. Muller.

GOVERNOR GREIG.

Chats on Fanning's Island and Business.

G. B. (Governor) Greig, who is in the city from Fanning's Islands leaves in January in one of the Canadian-Australian liners for Fiji to attend the final probating of his father's estate. Mr. Gassett who was with Governor Greig in his recent trip to Fanning's Islands, will remain in the city for some time. The schooner Eliza Miller, on which Governor Greig and Mr. Gassett went to Fanning's Island and thence to Hilo, took a full load of copra to San Francisco and returns thence to this port next March, when she will again take Greig and a load of merchandise to Fanning's Island. The Eliza Miller's recent trip here included in her voyage Manahiki Islands where the natives live who do the labor on Fanning's and Washington Islands. There are about 140 of them and they return to their homes every year, being exchanged for a fresh batch. The annual output of copra for Washington and Fanning's Islands is 400 tons and, commencing next June, operations will be started on the old guano beds which have been abandoned for the past two years, owing to the low price of that commodity. Previous to that there was about 2000 tons a year of high-grade guano shipped from these islands to Germany.

Police to Sing.

One feature of the Hawaiian benefit of December 27 will be a decided novelty in Honolulu. The city is, or should be, proud of its police force. All sorts of exigencies have proved the native Hawaiian police officers stout-hearted, and when occasion arises, heavy-handed in the performance of duty. The public, appreciative of their services in their peace-preserving capacity, will find them able to hold their own on the stage, without any necessity of borrowing on their outside credit.

In view of some well known voices on the force, the singing of this selected squad of native policemen will not depend upon the inspiring presence of such a body.

The fact, too, that Judge Wilcox has kindly consented to assist with the Hawaiian words in which a stirring air is to be presented, adds another touch to the attractiveness of the feature.

Difficulty encountered in the reduction of the fiber plant ramie has its parallel in the standing challenges of certain refractory metals. In one of the Western States of the Union there stands a great mountain of iron and even the wizard Edison retires disconsolate after years of effort to devise a milling method.

THEY CAN COME

(Continued from First Page)

cared by the man himself while in the United States.

A Chinese official, teacher, student, merchant, or traveler, not a laborer, to gain admission in the United States must present a certificate from his own Government or the Government where he last resided, vided by the Diplomatic or Consular representatives of the United States where he last resided.

It is absolutely impossible that any of the petitioners could have obtained either of the above prescribed certificates.

Their status is such as will not allow them to come into the country in accordance with the United States law. It may be said that the right to enter a foreign country is not a right unless secured by treaty, but I can see no difference so far as the petitioners are concerned between the right to enter a foreign country secured by treaty than one secured by the statute of the country which the Chinese desire to enter. The United States Courts treat a law enacted by Congress as equal in validity with a treaty, and if the statute is in contravention of a former treaty, the Courts recognize the statute as being the last expression of the will of Congress and valid.

I can find nothing in the Resolution which manifests the intention of Congress to include in the operation of the United States statutes, Chinese who have permits to enter this country under Hawaiian law and I am unwilling, without more explicit legislation to say that the Congress of the United States intended to perpetrate the injustice of shutting the doors of Hawaii in the faces of those who seek admission by virtue of their permits and without notice that they had been annulled by the fact of Annexation of Hawaii to the United States. They had a right to rely upon the provisions of the Resolution of Annexation itself—that until Congress should provide for the government of these Islands, Hawaiian legislation continued in force, and though future immigration was forbidden, there was nothing in the Resolution to warn them that their permits were invalid.

That Congress could not have intended that the United States statutes respecting Chinese immigration should have a retrospective operation in the Hawaiian Islands, is evidenced by the fact that the Resolution itself does not provide for any means of punishing infractions of the United States laws, either against the shipmaster who brings Chinese here without complying with the laws, or for the deportation of the Chinese who are found here without the necessary credentials or for the appointment of an United States Marshal to execute the law, or for the establishment of United States Courts, or Commissioner, or other official who shall have the authority to adjudge whether the law has been violated.

The Resolution contains the provision that in the interim between the passage of the Resolution and the enactment of a government for these Islands, the existing powers of its officials, civil, judicial and military, shall be vested in such persons and be "exercised in such manner" as the President of the United States shall direct. This power to the President would not permit him to direct an Hawaiian official to perform duties not authorized by or contrary to such Hawaiian law. The respondent is the Collector General of Customs of Hawaii, and by the terms of the Resolution which in the interim continues the "existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries," he executes Hawaiian laws. Honolulu is still a "foreign port" in this respect. I cannot see what protection the respondent would have in a Hawaiian Court, if he should undertake to do an act not authorized by Hawaiian law.

The United States statutes representing Chinese immigration are not self-executory and are not capable of being enforced where there are no legally authorized officials to enforce them.

To say that such provisions of the enactments of the United States are enforceable, as are applicable for or against such Chinese whose status may be by analogy similar to that of Chinese who should seek to enter the mainland of the United States in a "home port," would imply a confession that United States statutes cannot be strictly enforced here. Would it not be a doubtful step to take to deviate from the law, although extremely grateful to the recipients of permission to land, if given? I can find no discretion granted to execute a portion of the United States laws on this subject and ignore other portions. In saying this, I wish distinctly to disavow any intention of seeming to influence any action of the inspector or Chinese immigration, Mr. J. K. Brown, who is here under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

There is nothing in the Resolution itself, or in the circumstances attending its passage to indicate that it was the intention of Congress to repudiate any acts of the Hawaiian Government previously done. The whole scope of the Resolution indicates a contrary intention as shown by the assumption of the Hawaiian national debt, the continuance of our customs laws and customs relations of the continuance of our officials in office, etc.

I do not think I have gone beyond the issue before the Court, in discussing the question whether the United States statutes concerning Chinese immigration are now enforceable in Hawaii, for if Congress has provided no machinery by which those laws can be

A BLOW KILLED

Japanese Woman Beaten to Death at Waialua.

executed, it furnishes an argument that Congress could not have intended them to go into effect immediately.

My judgment is that petitioners are entitled to their discharge from respondent's custody, and that they be allowed to enter these Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) A. P. JUDG, Chief Justice Supreme Court. Magoon & Stillman, Robertson & Wilder, for Petitioners. Attorney General W. O. Smith, for Respondent.

After hearing argument in the afternoon, the Chief Justice ruled against the application for a review of the case by the entire membership of the supreme bench. Exception was noted by the Attorney-General and allowed.

One More Libel.
J. W. Mason—Mason of Oahu and Hilo—wants \$2000 in the useful coin of the period if he can by any means realize the same on a lien placed on the S. S. City of Columbia. A suit on behalf of Mr. Mason was instituted here yesterday by Attorney L. A. Thurston. Mr. Mason became interested in the City of Columbia while the hoodoo ship was anchored in Hilo bay.

A IPAKE FIELD

There is Demand for Chinese Laborers in Fiji.

British Colony Extends an Invitation—Only Way in Which to Develop Country

(Fiji Times.)

The Governor, in his recent message to the Legislative Council, intimates that, under certain not very oppressive conditions, he would favor the introduction of Chinese coolies into Fiji, as His Excellency was of opinion that their presence would tend to develop the resources of the country. No doubt the Governor is on the "right track" when he makes the suggestion that he recognizes the desirability of encouraging "John" to come to this country to till the soil and by his industry make it give forth an increase. Once the colony endorses the Governor's views, and we see no good reason why it should not, steps should be taken to make it known that the Mongolian will be made welcome in this colony, and, more especially so, if he comes here in an agricultural capacity. With the native population on the steady decline, from causes which no one can control, it would appear only the correct system to pursue to encourage to these shores any race of people who are able and willing to render productive the large tracts of land which still remain in their primeval state. For the colony simply to fold its hands and remain idle while the people are gradually but surely wasting away, without putting forth an effort to fill up the ranks, is surely not the correct policy to follow. If it were, the larger portion of the landed estate in the country would become worthless, as it is only by making the land give forth its increase that they may be regarded as a bona fide asset. As a matter of fact, the landed estate in this colony is of far less value today than when the population numbered 50,000 more. Whether this decline in value can be solely attributed to shrinkage of population, we will not stop to inquire. Anyway, it is one of the causes.

Once it is known outside Fiji that Chinese are welcome to settle here and the colony can reasonably anticipate that once the introduction is commenced a steady flow of these sons of the Sun will set in, and the labor market of the colony will be relieved. It is absolutely necessary to the successful cultivation of many tropical products that labor be alike abundant and cheap, and it is only by some such method as now suggested by His Excellency that these latter economic conditions can be brought about. Already the Polynesian, on the principal of course of supply and demand, is requiring extravagant pay—far more than his services are worth—and until some substitute is provided there can be very little doubt that the claim in the shape of wages will be more excessive still.

White House Protection.
WASHINGTON.—Additional arrangements for the military and police protection of the White House and its occupants have been completed according to the October report of Col. Bingham, the Engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, just submitted to the Chief of Army Engineers. It is now possible, by means of the more complete electrical system recently installed, to summon a large police and military force by the pressure of a single button in the White House. In addition to summoning a small number of patrolmen from the neighborhood of the new system, by a single signal, enables a guard in the Executive Mansion to summon within nine city precincts, the secret service agents on guard at the Treasury, several detectives from police headquarters, and a detachment of United States troops from the Washington Arsenal. This system is to be used only in case of extreme emergency. The location of the call box and the ramifications of the system of wires are kept secret.

Gambling Cases.

The gambling cases came before the district magistrate yesterday morning. H. D. Rivers and Buck Buchanan entered pleas of guilty and were fined \$250 and \$175 respectively. One charge against L. H. Dee was dropped and he will be arraigned on the other this morning. The case of Gardner, charged with obstructing a police officer, will be called today. Nearly all of the men who are supposed to have been patronizing the gambling place have been summoned to testify in the case against Mr. Dee.

New I. O. O. F. Officers.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 1:
N. G.—C. Sawyer.
V. G.—J. H. Walker.
Secretary—L. L. La Pierre.
Treasurer—W. C. Parke.
Harmony Lodge, No. 3:
N. G.—J. D. McVeigh.
V. G.—C. B. Cottrell.
Secretary—E. R. Hendry.
Treasurer—J. A. Magoon.

HUSBAND IS UNDER ARREST

Body Found Near a Cane Field. Couple Had Quarrelled—Work of the Police.

Police headquarters were notified at 10 o'clock yesterday morning that a murder had been committed at Waialua plantation. A few minutes later advice giving particulars were telephoned in.

The brief story of the crime was that a Japanese woman, in the service of the sugar estate, was the victim and that evidently she had been beaten to death. Deputy Marshal Chas. Chillingworth was sent down on the train to take hold of the case.

The officer soon after his arrival at Waialua sent in a confirmation of the main facts given in the alarm. He had the body of the murdered woman removed from the open to a proper place, and, using the police of the locality, immediately instituted a searching investigation. In an hour he had three men, including the husband of the dead woman, under arrest.

It is more than likely that Ishimori, the husband, will be charged with the crime.

There was found over the right temple of the woman a frightful bruise, that was in all probability the cause of the death and that was apparently inflicted with sufficient force to cause the ending of life quickly.

The reason that the husband is suspected is that he and his wife have not been on the best of terms for some time and that the other Japanese say that on Sunday last Ishimori whipped his wife, was resisted by her, and in the fight chewed the fingers of one of her hands out of all semblance to fingers. The other two Japanese held under arrest are at present the principal witnesses, but others will be found.

The story of the husband is that on Wednesday evening, as he was leaving the cane fields with his wife, a crowd of Japanese rushed on the couple and bore the woman away. There is no corroboration of this statement. So far as now known the woman was last seen alive at 5:30 Wednesday evening. The body was found on open land by some Japanese. It was about fifty feet from a cane field and 100 feet from the railway.

NOT CRUELTY CASE.

Certificate of Life and Health for a "Dead" Dog.

One of the evening papers is quite mistaken and entirely unjust in reporting an alleged case of cruelty to animals. The humane officer is also placed in a false and embarrassing light by the indignant recital. The story was told in the evening paper that a boy employed by J. S. Walker had beaten a chicken-chasing dog to death with the butt of a whip. The fact is that the dog was lightly punished for killing chickens and its condition at present is shown conclusively in the following professional statement:

Honolulu, H. I., December 15, 1898.
This is to certify that I have examined the dog "Snow," owned by Mr. C. W. Macfarlane and now in the possession of Mr. J. S. Walker, and find him alive and in splendid health and showing every appearance of being well cared for. I have made a thorough examination of his body and find to the slightest mark or scratch or contusion that would be caused by the butt end of a whip.

T. B. CLAPHAM, D. V. S.
As Mr. Walker is one of the best known dog fanciers and horse owners of the place, he naturally is angry that the insinuation should be made that he would permit the abuse of any animal in his possession. The evening paper in question states that the humane officer is investigating the case. It will not be at all difficult to secure full information.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
European Steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175
European Steerage 100
For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
—AGENTS—

TO TUNE UP THE SYSTEM AGAINST OPPRESSIVE HEAT

"I Consider it Unequaled"

Mr. Edwin Wright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimony:



"I am pleased to say I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparina

both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tune up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequaled."

For constitution take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and cure constipation. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparina; one dose the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Basket ball is now the favorite game at Punahoa.

Grinding is to begin at Ewa sugar mill next week.

The Government dredger is now being operated day and night.

Kaumakapili church will have a Sunday school review, December 18.

The Government will on the 20th inst. pay accounts contracted last month.

The Kamehameha Founder's Day sports will be held on Saturday afternoon next.

Numbers of the First New York convalescents manage to get down town in the mornings.

Joe P. Cooke and A. J. Campbell are to become members of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. D. Parke, having attended to some legal business here, has gone back to his Hawaii estates.

Stocks are a trifle quiet. If the courts permitted trading in Waialua there would be lots of it.

Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, after a visit with Honolulu friends, has returned to her home at Waialeale, Hawaii.

Mrs. R. F. Woodward, the well known vocalist, is to go to the States for treatment of her throat.

A handsome 1899 calendar has been issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Company. A fire alarm list is given.

The town arrests by the police last night were two Chinamen with lottery tickets and two hooles for intoxication.

W. C. Parke has been elected District Deputy Grand Sire of the I. O. O. F., vice H. H. Williams, term expired.

The wheel riders who are to hold a meet at Wailuku, Maui, on New Year's Day, are training hard on the Honolulu roads.

There is proposed by some men figuring on larger harbor to take a portion of the anchorage in front of the boat houses.

There are lots of camp ramors with the battalion of Engineers now. Quite a number of the men are very anxious to return to the States. Many are suffering heavy financial loss while remaining here.

Mr. Tracy, who recently disposed of his Fort street clothing store to Mr. Lando, has gone into business in Oakland, California, where he has fitted up an elegant haberdashery.

Dr. Soper, who has been at the King street Military Hospital for some time, has been transferred to Buena Vista,

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is wide spread, but we wish to improve the few who may not get the best, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

The 1899 insurance calendar to be received in from the Germania Life, of which Great Larnette & Co. are the local agents. It is a most useful calendar.

The S. S. Garonne, of the new Seattle line, has now been made a regular mail liner. She will return here January 21, with more excursionists and freight.

Perry S. Heath, who is to be heavily interested in the First National Bank of Hawaii, has been "mentioned" in the contest for the United States Senatorship in Indiana.

At the Golden Rule Bazaar is shown a platoon of a Colorado regiment company now in Manila and the faces of Walcott and White of Honolulu are pleasingly prominent.

Henry Moemann & Co. have been awarded the contract of construction of the new Government school house for Waipahu, Ewa. The firm is strictly Hawaiian and the members will do their own work throughout.

T. McCants Stewart, the attorney lately arrived from New York, is a heavy loser by the burning of the Brewer & Co. bank, Johanna, at San Francisco. Mr. Stewart had all his furniture aboard the vessel and the goods were not insured.

The regular weekly meeting of the Christian trustees will be held this (Friday) afternoon, December 10th, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. hall. The meeting will be led by Rev. Mr. Morgan. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society holds its monthly meeting Saturday, Dec. 17th, 7:30 p. m., with the ladies of the Kamehameha Girls School. There will be, besides music, a report from the committee upon county libraries, and other matters of interest.

Sidney Jackson, a brother of Nigel Jackson, of the city police force, was severely injured in the Manila fighting. Sidney sustained an attack of hernia, in trying to carry from the firing line a comrade of the Astor battery, who had been wounded by a Mauser bullet.

On and after January 1st, 1899, a savings department will be established by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd. Ordinary and term deposits will be received at once and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions in the pass books. Terms and conditions can be had upon application at the bank.

Hawaii at Washington
(Washington Star).

The latest letter to The Star from "Kamehameha," its Honolulu correspondent, pointedly brings to the notice of Congress a specific condition which must be taken into account in whatever legislation is enacted this winter for the future government of the Islands. It is pointed out that Hawaii must not be confused in the American official mind with Porto Rico and perhaps other colonial outposts which when the time for legislation has arrived may have been added to the Republic's system. Racially for several generations and governmentally for six years, Hawaii has been surrounded by purely American conditions, with the result that the present process of passing under the new control is accompanied by a minimum of friction. Were not Congress soon to consider other outlying territories there would doubtless be no confusion as to the true nature and relationship of Hawaii, but it is well under present circumstances that "Kamehameha" has indicated so clearly the radical differences which entitle Hawaii to special consideration as an incoming member of the Union. It is evident from other features of this letter that the Islands are progressing satisfactorily from an industrial point of view, and that the new regime has opened most auspiciously.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihine, Kilauea, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Sunday.....Sept. 18.....Nov. 17
Sunday.....Sept. 25.....Nov. 24
Sunday.....Oct. 2.....Nov. 21
Sunday.....Oct. 9.....Nov. 28
Sunday.....Oct. 16.....Dec. 5
Sunday.....Oct. 23.....Dec. 12
Sunday.....Oct. 30.....Dec. 19
Sunday.....Nov. 6.....Dec. 26

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
E. R. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:
CITY OF PEKING.....DEC. 22
GAELIC.....DEC. 31
1899

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
CHINA.....DEC. 20
DORIC.....DEC. 30
1899

CHINA.....JAN. 14
NIPPON MARU.....JAN. 6

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For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
European Steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175
European Steerage 100
For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
—AGENTS—

WILL GO BELOW

Telephone Lines Likely to Go Underground.

LATEST IN LINE CONSTRUCTION

Defeating Trolley Induction in Two Ways—Use of Telephone Here and Abroad.

In the course of a casual chat yesterday, John Cassidy, superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Company, alluded to the service of the exchanges in the States where the lines were exposed to the trolley wires. Such improvement in construction has been made in late years that the induction is so reduced that it is scarcely noticed at all on private lines—ordinary connections. Mr. Cassidy mentioned especially the long distance line from San Francisco to Portland. This wire carries very clearly, through it passes through a number of towns having trolley systems and for miles upon miles is alongside telegraph wires sustaining a heavy current.

The tendency in telephone line construction in the States now, says Mr. Cassidy, is to have the lines in the centers of the cities underground. They could have been placed underground on Queen, Merchant and King streets here for less than the amount that was expended in constructing or installing the expensive and well-nigh useless cables that are in place. It is the belief of the superintendent that the Mutual company will find it to its interests in time to place lines beneath the ground, changing gradually from month to month and year to year, till all talking is through conduit lines. The only way in which induction can be overcome in aerial construction, is to use what is called the metallic circuit, which has practically been endorsed by the company here to meet the expected trolley lines of the Hawaiian Tramway Company and the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. Certainly it is that the Mutual company, having such a complete plant and having given such admirable service for so many years, will continue to supply all that is needed in telephonic communication for the city.

The story of the remarkably general use of the telephone in Honolulu is almost threadbare, but can be repeated to once more. Mr. Cassidy said that the telephone men in the United States seemed to be almost incredulous when he told them how marketing was done through the exchange here and especially with the butcher. The men of the States were much amused to learn of the issuance of invitations to meetings for business and social gatherings by telephone and to the practice of ladies of making calls by telephone. Absolutely nothing of this sort would be tolerated for an instant by the companies of the States. Over on the mainland the telephone is for business only and moreover outsiders are under no circumstances permitted to use the telephones of subscribers. The charges to non-subscribers are heavy.

In the large cities on the mainland, Mr. Cassidy found that the business houses used the telephone more than do the business houses of Honolulu, in this way: It is reasoned that it is money for the house to have a customer secure attention at once when he calls up the establishment. It is imperative that a possible buyer shall not be answered that the line is engaged. The house of Baker & Hamilton at San Francisco, which is well-known here, for instance, has twenty-nine telephones in its stores.

A good many of the tourists coming in here lately, think the local telephone system one of the public conveniences of the place. They use it by the hour, largely for the novelty of the thing. A good many of them have not been accustomed to talking over lines of wire. Others have always had to pay for the privilege and the way they foist over-time on the system here is a caution.

Salvation Army.

Col. R. Evans, representing Salvation Army headquarters, N. Y., has, in company with the Hawaiian district officer, Staff Capt. Merriweather, returned from inspecting S. A. work on the island of Kauai and expresses himself as well pleased with what has been done, both among the native Hawaiians and Asiatics, and the prospects there are for greater extension in every place that was visited.

Tonight (Thursday) at 8 p. m., a free magic lantern exhibition will be given in the S. A. hall, corner King and Nuuanu streets. The public is invited.

Crew in Pihika.

The members of the ad crew of the City of Columbia, whose names are given in another column, are sojourning at present, adjoining the stage, at which the signal of distress is usually hoisted to the breeze. The men are forbidden the vessel. They are not allowed to sleep there and there is nothing

in the way of them doing. The men are ordered, save their names for the August 1st, an arrangement was made for them to take lodging tonight, but the future is in doubt. This morning there will be further conference on the subject, between the Hawaiian and the Consul General of the United States. The latter, by the way, reminds that the men are a charge of Hawaii and cannot, under the proceedings now going, have the regular rate of the consul. One of the Government officials remarked yesterday that something had to be done to keep the men from becoming a charge on the community.

New Building for Fort.

Upon the application of H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, the sale of the lease of the lower Fort street premises occupied by Mr. Burns as a cooper shop, is to be offered at auction. The upset price will be \$50 a month rent for a term of thirty years, the building to become the property of the Government at the end of time of lease. It is the purpose of Hackfeld & Company, Limited, to erect upon the land, if they secure it, a fine modern building for a warehouse. This corporation has given to the town during the past year a very good building in the coffee house near the business offices.

TO REDUCE RAMIE

The Efforts That Have Been Made for Machine.

Money Expended By Governments and Individuals—Rewards—Two Tests—Progress

One of the most interesting problems of the day in the utilization of the new fiber material, and one that is attracting the attention of all civilized countries, says C. R. Dodge in the Popular Science Monthly, is the industrial production of that wonderful substance known in the Orient as China grass, in India as rhea and in Europe, America and the Hawaiian Islands, as ramie. The money spent by government and by private enterprise throughout the world, in experiments and inventions, in the effort to establish the ramie industry, would make up the total of a princely fortune. Obstacle after obstacle has been overcome in the years of persistent effort, and now we stand before the last barrier, baffled for the time, but still hopeful, and with efforts unrelaxed. The difficulty may be stated in a few words; Ramie culture will only become a paying industry when an economically successful machine for stripping the fiber has been placed on the market. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to perfect a machine, but no government fiber expert in the world recognizes that we have such a machine at the present time, though great progress has been made in machine construction.

The world's interest in this fiber began in 1869, when a reward of \$5000 was offered by the government of India for the best machine with which to decorticate the green stalks. The first exhibition and trial of machines took place in 1872, resulting in utter failure. The reward was again offered, and in 1879 a second official trial was held, at which ten machines competed, though none filled the requirements, and subsequently the offer was withdrawn.

KEEN TO INVEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Every steamer brings more Americans commercially bent. Several of those here are the advance agents of capitalists seeking profitable investments. American investors must look sharp or the best things will be grabbed by Englishmen or Germans. The Sun correspondent knows that one Englishman who controls millions of pounds and has unlimited authority to buy sugar estates, was instructed to make no contracts until he was certain that the Americans would hold the islands and then to take everything good that it was possible to get.

These men have the advantage of years of residence among the islands and a thorough knowledge of the country's language and people. It behooves Americans to hurry, but to do so with the greatest care. Some Americans here are now preparing plans for a great corporation to control large interests which will probably be able to compete favorably with English capital. There is comparatively no opportunity here for small investments. Strong companies with plenty of capital can make big money, but practically the only individual opportunity will be in an administrative capacity. The tendency is clearly shown by the actions of the representatives of a large American brewery, who are already buying saloons in Manila.

Americans who expect to find good chances here for individual efforts are likely to be disappointed. Hands have no place in competing with Filipinos or Chinese; heads with capital can reap rich rewards.

WAS IN HONOLULU

Search of a Woman in a "Disappearance" Case.

A NOTE SENT FROM HERE

A Chief Justice Hears a Divorce Petition—A School Master Prosecutes the Libel.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—(Inexplicable circumstances connected with the somewhat mysterious disappearance of a wife were related at length before the Chief Justice in the Melbourne Divorce Court on November 4. In December, 1894, when his school had "broken up" for the Christmas vacation, Henry Herbert Lee, assistant master at the Grammar School, Toowoomba, Queensland, left for Melbourne with his little daughter to join his wife, who had preceded him thither with two other children on November 9. Mrs. Lee stayed for a time with her mother at Morriston, near Meredith, and wrote an affectionate letter to her husband, in which she fondly mentioned the children, and wrote in terms of pleasing anticipation relative to his joining her. When Mr. Lee arrived in Melbourne, however, he was told that his wife had taken the children to Sydney, with the expressed intention of meeting him, and had left a letter for him. In this letter his wife said that she "could not live with him as yet," but "might, if he liked, be able to at some time." She also advised him not to try and find her, as his efforts would be unavailing, and would up by asking him to pay \$250, which she owed. The surprised husband made various efforts to find her, but without avail, and subsequently received an anonymous note from Honolulu, in which the writer said that his family were well, and that his wife was keeping herself nice. Advertisements which had been inserted in the Honolulu papers had failed to lead to the discovery of the woman's whereabouts.

Petitioner Henry Herbert Lee said he was married to his wife at Fitzroy, on October 5, 1885, by a Congregational minister, and had always lived happily with her. They had parted on the very best of terms. The Chief Justice questioned the witness very closely as to whether there was any reason why his wife should leave him. He denied that there was. He had a comfortable home of his own, was receiving a salary at the time of £220 a year, and had not the slightest suspicion that his wife had been fickle in her affections. He was of sober habits, and they had been "more than friendly." The ground of his application for divorce was desertion. Elizabeth Jane Burt, sister of respondent, said the latter had never complained of her husband's conduct, and that to her the reason for her sister leaving him was inexplicable. The Chief Justice said that this was a very remarkable case. It was exceedingly difficult to discover what the reason for the respondent's strange disappearance might be. The consequences of it were far beyond what attended a woman's usual caprices. However, it was quite clear that she had deserted her husband from December, 1894, and had continued to desert him. It appeared that petitioner's duty as a husband had been uniformly well discharged, and that he had given her no cause, nor even excuse, for desertion. On the other hand, he appeared to be a young man of cultivation, pursuing his business, and supporting his wife and family. Petitioner did not appear to be of such habits as to make him distasteful to her, and he had evidently done his best to clear up the mystery surrounding his wife's disappearance. He would grant the decree nisi.

Mr. Potts, who appeared to support the petition, asked that an order should be made granting petitioner the custody of the children. It might not be of much use at present, regarding two of the children, but granting the application at present might be the means of saving an appeal to the Court in future.

The Chief Justice observed that the petitioner certainly had the legal right to the children, and granted the application.

ELECTION ORDERED.

New Company Officers for First N. G. H.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.
Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 13, 1898.
Regimental Orders No. 131.
Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

General Headquarters, Republic of Hawaii—Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 12th, 1898.
Special Orders No. 35.

An election will be held in the Company room in the Drill Shed on Wednesday, December 21st, 1898, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of the following officers:

One Captain, Company G, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice John M. Kee, commission expired.
One First Lieutenant, Company G, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice S. L. Kekimano, commission expired.
One Second Lieutenant, Company G, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice Gustave Rose, commission expired.

Capt. John Schaefer, Adjutant, First Regiment, N. G. H., will preside at said election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. (Signed) JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant General.
The Commander of Company G will

conduct the company at the time and place above ordered.
By order of Col. Fisher.
JNO. SCHAEFER,
Captain and Adjutant.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.
Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 12, 1898.
Regimental Orders No. 129.
Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

General Headquarters, Republic of Hawaii—Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 12th, 1898.
Special Orders No. 36.

An election will be held in the Company room at the Drill Shed on Tuesday, December 15th, A. M. 1898, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of the following officer:

One captain, Company F, First Regiment, N. G. H., vice Capt. Ziegler, promoted.

Capt. John Schaefer, Adjutant, First Regiment, N. G. H., will preside at said election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. (Signed) JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant General.

The commander of Company F, will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of Col. Fisher. (Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

The New Inspection.
It was quite by accident that a Cabinet officer learned a few days ago that most cattle being brought into the country from California were not tested for tuberculosis upon arrival. A correction order was issued without delay and public notice given. The point was made at the Cabinet meeting that there was a serious break in the system which had such close watch on cattle already in the country for tuberculosis and paid no attention to importations. It came out that no order had ever been issued for the inspection of stock on arrival.

GERMANY'S ANSWER.
BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The details of the new army bill just published show the Prussian peace contingent will be increased by 14,444 men, and 2,530 horses. The Saxon contingent will be increased by 2,073 men. Herr Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, calls this Germany's answer to the Czar's disarmament proposal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valparaiso, where further orders will await them.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NEW IMPROVED CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece of steel. Made specially to our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.
GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.
IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,

Secretary Disc Plows,
Small Steel Plows,
FOR CULTIVATING.

Whips and Whip Stocks.

Whiffletrees.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

Down Again

In prices to the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 2 or 3 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Price, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weighs 24 pounds, and contains over 100 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell the General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

KING BROS.

Have a superb array of GOODS selected by Will C. King from the latest Novelties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,

ART STATUARY,

PHOTO PANELS,

—AND—

ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in

PICTURE MOULDINGS

—AND—

FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show

Rooms

110 HOTEL ST.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

and Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,

Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARK'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder, and all kinds of Urinary Complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 6d., each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

December 5, 1898.

Bradley & Hubbard Lamps

(B & H)

While our Mr. Vetelson was in the East he made it a point to go to the head office of the Bradley & Hubbard people and place himself in touch with the 1898-99 designs in the famous make of lamps. As a result, we are now unpacking what we consider is the finest display of these lamps that will be shown in the city this season. One feature of these new lamps is the

NEW RADIANT BURNER

attachment, which does not increase the price of the lamps, but at the same time enhances the value three fold.

With this new burner a perfectly steady brilliant light equally that of electricity is obtained and no more oil is consumed than in the older styles.

For some time we have been scouring the Eastern markets for a lanai or verandah lamp that performs the work required in a satisfactory manner.

We feel gratified to say that at last this has been found in what is known as the

BLACK WROUGHT IRON HANGING LAMP.

We guarantee that when this lamp is once lighted no wind, no matter how vigorous, can blow it out.

We also have this make of lamps in the Piano and Study Lamp, in many designs and new colorings.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

ARE YOU

READY

TIME TO BUY.

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazell, Dailey & Co., Lum-borgs, Colgate, Pinauds, Rigand & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

IN HONOR OF "G"

Formal Presentation of Trophy and Medal.

PRAISE BY THE MINISTER

Response By Capt. Kea-Lieut. Rose's Fine Record—A Celebration—Other Comments.

Every man of Company G, N. G. H., from the high private in the rear ranks up to the captain commanding, was jubilant last evening with good reason, for the trophy which has been displayed for some time in the windows of the Pacific Hardware Company, and which so many have admired, was presented to them as victors in the big shooting contest, between the companies of the regiment.

The presentation took place in the drill shed. The company being drawn up in line, Captain Kea commanding, Minister Cooper came before them to make a formal delivery of the prize.

In a few words, well selected and full of praise, the trophy was presented, Captain Kea stepping forward to receive it. With this prize went honor, the highest honor which the Government could confer upon a military company. In the competition Company G showed a record which challenged the admiration of all military men.

In a voice slightly trembling, and yet with the dignity of a military officer, Captain Kea responded to Minister Cooper's address, expressing satisfaction for the attitude which the Government had taken towards the military and a high appreciation of the trophy won by his men.

The man making the highest score in the company was Second Lieutenant Gustave Rose, nor was he forgotten. Having been called forward to a place beside his captain, Lieutenant Rose was presented with a beautiful medal. Minister Cooper pinning it to the officer's coat. The lieutenant made a score of 48 out of a possible 50.

The ceremony being over, the company broke ranks. Gathering in the company rooms, a high jinks was soon in full swing. An informal program was presented, consisting of songs and speeches. There was feasting and merry-making and not until a late hour, did the victors give over the celebration.

Minister Cooper intimates that another trophy is to be offered. The shield cost about \$200 in San Francisco and the individual medal \$75.

HAWAIIAN BANANAS.

Introduction Into Seattle—Freight and Quality.

Bananas from Honolulu, regularly appearing on the Victoria market, are a novelty in Seattle, says a paper of that city. A shipment of several hundred bunches of bananas reached there on the steamer Centennial, and marked the initiation of a trade which is expected to develop considerable proportions. If the direct service lasts, bananas on the Seattle market for the last five years have been shipped by rail from New Orleans, the freight rate being \$1.25 per 100 pounds. The advantage of shipping by steamer from Honolulu lies in the condition in which the fruit arrives, and not in the freight rate, which is 50 cents per bunch. The average net weight of a bunch of bananas seldom runs over 30 pounds. There is some diversity of opinion among local buyers as to the quality of Hawaiian bananas. They appear to be smaller than those received here from Central and South America, via New Orleans, though it is maintained by some that the flavor is excellent.

The 1899 Annual.

T. G. Thrum, the registrar of deeds, merchant, printer and veteran publisher of the standard Hawaiian Annual, will have a number of new and attractive features in the annual to be issued in a few weeks now. An important paper to be presented on the pages will be Mr. Thrum's own illustrated talk on old Honolulu, delivered before the Hawaiian Historical Society a year ago. The engravings are here already from the Coast and are excellent reproductions. One article in the annual that will be of especial interest to all will be translations of Hawaiian individual names. This is a paper that amounts to a valuable essay.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

New Boilers.

The old boilers of the Government dredger, after years of service, are at last to be replaced by two new ones; the contract having been awarded yesterday. The bids were opened in the interior office and are as follows:

Honolulu Iron Works, \$4650; Rialdon Iron Works, \$2794; Park and Lacey

Y.M.C.A. AT FRONT

Good Work of Glantz and Jackson at Manila.

Interest of the Soldiers is General. Books Received—A Summary of Honolulu Effort.

(Y. M. C. A. Review.)

It has been one of the great opportunities of the Young Men's Christian Association the past year to be the first to carry the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the Philippine Islands. A letter recently received by the General Secretary from Messrs. Jackson and Glantz gives a very interesting account of the beginning of their work there. They said: "We were indeed pleased to hear the reports of your success and we are hearing of the welcome extended the boys by the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. The boys appreciate very much what is being done for them and many friends are being won for the Association."

We arrived here as you know July 21st, but did not get off the steamer until August 7th and on August 15th went into the trenches with the boys and saw something of army life. On the 15th we served with the Hospital Corps during the taking of Manila. We had quite a little difficulty in getting our stuff off the boat, owing to the needs of the boys coming first. In the interim we were very busy, however, visiting the hospital and looking up the boys whose names had been given us before leaving home. We met Allen Walker, a royal good fellow, and another young man from Honolulu. On September 1st, we opened house and we have had our hands full ever since. Our seating capacity is now about three hundred and the work seems only begun. Our attendance is not only good, but men are asking for prayers and making the finest Christian stands I ever saw. We have a branch at Malate and some very strong fellows are standing by the work there. We received the copies of the "Life of Robert Morris" which you so kindly sent, and my best report on their worth is that they are all gone and we receive words of appreciation of this life from the fellows. We appreciate the opportunity and with God's leading and blessing and your prayers and the prayers of all God's people we know great good will be done."

(Signed) GLANTZ and JACKSON.

A summary of the work among the soldiers for the past four months shows that over eight hundred dollars have been spent by the Association. This includes building of a room 16x20 for camp headquarters, a tent 26x30, given by E. F. Dillingham, 165,000 sheets of writing paper, 45,000 envelopes, 4 gallons of ink, 12½ boxes of pens, etc. Seven thousand four hundred names are on the visitors' register at the Association. About 3,000 baths given. At least fifteen Gospel meetings were held, besides invitations given to soldiers for the Sunday afternoon meeting and Bible class. This has been a great work and figures give such a faint impression of the real good done and the hundreds of lives influenced for the right and kept from temptation. It has been a heavy task, but we have borne it well and our own work goes on prospering. We still need about three hundred dollars to cover the entire expense. Members or friends who have not contributed to this good work should feel it a good investment.

If any new men should come here they should bring their certificates of admission, a certificate of good standing at the bar of the last court of record where they practiced, and sufficient certificates of good moral character. Very respectfully yours,

A. F. JUDD.

May Lose an Eye.

Foreman W. Roe, one of the oldest, if not the oldest mechanic in point of service in the employ of the Honolulu Iron Works, met with a serious accident at his work yesterday. He was engaged in "turning" a roller and found it necessary to do some chipping with a chisel, in a search for a suspected flaw in the piece. A bit of metal flew into Mr. Roe's eye. It made a bad stab. Mr. Roe received attention at once. There is not a little danger of losing the eye, but everything possible is being done to repair the damage.

A Will Found.

There was filed yesterday in the First Circuit Court a document purporting to be the last will and testament of P. H. Puahaiwa, deceased. The will names S. M. Kaaukai executor, without bonds, and bequeaths real estate valued at \$750 to W. Mahuka, son of Laukai Mahuka, deceased, of Kamae. Puahaiwa died November 5, 1897.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.'" He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG and CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour, post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

WHEELS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Name over a dozen items to your little one as a list to pick from for a Xmas gift, have a BICYCLE in the list and we will guarantee that the choice will be for the Bike.

We have the Juvenile Wheels in three sizes and can fit a child from four years old and up. Prices range from \$28 to \$35.

An inspection of the line will satisfy you that they are strong, well made Wheels.

Make your little one happy and at the same time give a useful present. Children's Bicycles from \$28 to \$35 at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1820.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO., ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSUR. ASSN CO., SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,600,000
Total reichsmarks 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 30,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897. £13,558,000.

1- Authorized Capital—£1,000,000 & £ 4
Subscribed " " 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2- Fire Fund 2,750,000 0 0
3- Life and Annuity Fund 10,177,500 0 0
£13,558,000 0 0

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,577 4 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,378,411 1 8
Branches 2,927,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE, IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

